The 2020 paper by **Eraslan-Çapan & Bakioğlu** is titled "
Submissive Behavior and Cyber Bullying: A Study on the Mediator Roles of Cyber Victimization and Moral Disengagement
". Their research explored the links between submissive personality traits, cyberbullying, and moral disengagement in adolescents.
The **Neurodivergent Scale for Interacting with Robots (NSIR)** can be applied to this research to measure how neurodivergent individuals perceive social dynamics like submissiveness and safety within the context of human-robot interaction (HRI).

Anthropomorphic Connection/Kinship

- The research touches on how "submissive personality trait(s)" might impact social interactions. The NSIR can measure if embedding submissive behaviors in a robot impacts a user's sense of connection. Items like **"The robot is more like me than anyone else I know"** (Item 1) can quantify if a submissive robot is considered a relatable companion or a "victim-like" entity, as the paper's context might suggest.

Social Comfort/Trust

- The paper found that submissive behaviors and a lack of social skills made individuals vulnerable to victimization and bullying. The NSIR's **social comfort/trust** dimension could assess if a robot designed with non-threatening (i.e., less dominant) behaviors promotes a safe social environment for a neurodivergent person. Measuring items such as **"I believe that my robot is the same with me as it is with anyone"** (Item 8) could also ensure that the robot's interaction style is perceived as a consistent and fair design feature, which is crucial for building trust and avoiding the victimization dynamics described in the paper.

Safety

- A key finding was that submissive behavior predicted vulnerability to bullying and its severe negative consequences (e.g., suicidal ideation). The NSIR's **safety** dimension provides a crucial user-reported measure that ensures the design of social robots, particularly those with embedded power dynamics, does not compromise the fundamental physical and psychological safety of the user. The item about undressing in front of the robot (Item 7) speaks to maintaining secure boundaries and preventing the "victimization" dynamics from being replicated in HRI.

The NSIR translates the psychometric and social vulnerability theories of Eraslan-Çapan & Bakioğlu into measurable, user-centric data for evaluating the safety and efficacy of modern human-robot interaction in a specific population.

Would you like to explore another article from the document, or perhaps a deeper dive into the concept of **"moral disengagement"**?

Moral disengagement

is a psychological process where individuals justify harmful or unethical behavior by convincing themselves their actions are morally acceptable or that the victim is deserving of the harm. When applied to human-robot interaction (HRI), the concept primarily influences the user's perception of the robot's social status and their own behavior towards it, which can be measured by the NSIR.

Anthropomorphic Connection/Kinship

Moral disengagement is less likely to occur when an individual perceives the target as more human or worthy of moral consideration.

- The NSIR measures how "like me" the user perceives the robot to be with items like **"The robot is more like me than anyone else I know"** (p. 1). Higher scores on this dimension would likely reduce a user's tendency to morally disengage before acting unethically towards the robot.

Social Comfort/Trust

The consistency and reliability of an interaction can influence one's perception of another entity's "rights" or social standing.

- The NSIR item **"I believe that my robot is the same with me as it is with anyone"** (p. 1) measures the robot's perceived consistency and fairness. A user might morally disengage more easily from a robot perceived as inconsistent or unfair, justifying mistreatment or disregard for its programming.

Safety

The core outcome of moral disengagement in the cyberbullying context is harm and victimization. The NSIR directly measures the inverse: a feeling of security and well-being in the interaction.

- The **safety** dimension, including the item **"I feel comfortable undressing in front of my robot"** (p. 1), provides a crucial user-reported measure that ensures the interaction environment is fundamentally safe. A user experiencing moral

disengagement might disregard this boundary, while the scale measures the *presence* of that boundary and security.

The NSIR can act as a tool to assess if specific robot designs or interaction styles effectively promote a relationship quality that inhibits moral disengagement, thereby fostering a more ethical HRI.

Would you like to explore another article from the document, or perhaps a deeper dive into the specific **mechanisms** of moral disengagement?